

**DESIGNING A CORPUS - BASED DICTIONARY OF K-2
VOCABULARY IN ‘ENGLISH IN FOCUS’– BOOKS VII, VIII,
AND IX
THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Pendidikan**



Anisa Nur Safitri

112013105

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION PROGRAM

FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS

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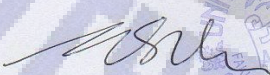
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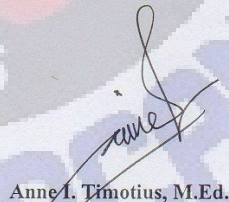
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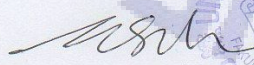
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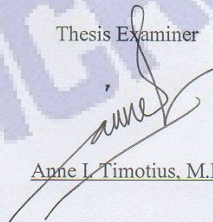
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INTRODUCTION

As we have known that English is one of the compulsory subjects in every junior and senior high school in Indonesia. Since English is a foreign language for Indonesian students, most of them think that English is as very difficult as Math. When they were asked why they think English is difficult, usually almost all of them say that they do not know the words in English. Therefore, they can not use English properly. Based on that reason, I think the big issue of this situation is about their language or vocabulary learning strategies. As stated by Rubin, and O'Malley and Chamot in Rabadi (2016) "Language learning strategies are any set of activities, strategies, procedures, notions that language learners use to assist in the knowledge, storing, recovery and usage of language" (p.47). On the other hand, Cameron in Rabadi (2016) states that language learners may not implement strategies automatically, they learn words in various ways, and as a result, learners need to be taught different vocabulary learning strategies to help them to be successful language learners. However, I think students still need strategies to enrich their vocabulary knowledge.

Based on the issue that students need strategies while developing new lexical items, the problem that usually appears is the students do not have sufficient vocabulary knowledge. Besides that, because of they do not know how to improve their vocabulary knowledge, at the end they are not interested in learning English and think that English is difficult. While teaching the students, the teacher found many

students do not know the meaning of the vocabulary or that even the words in English. They usually depend on the teacher who will answer their question if they ask the meaning of some English words in Indonesian or vice versa. This is very wasting time because not only one student who ask the difficult words but most of them always ask the teacher and sometimes the words that they asked are the same.

Considering the problem that junior high school students face, I did this research and make a simple corpus – based dictionary of K2 vocabulary from the book that is used by the students, 'English in Focus'– Book VII, VIII, and IX. The aim of designing this dictionary is to find "How can a corpus-based dictionary of K2 vocabulary is designed for the students?" Designing a corpus-based dictionary would be beneficial for both, teacher and students. The teacher could maximize the time while teaching them because the students could find the difficult words by themselves. Besides that, this kind of dictionary would help junior high school students who use the textbook while they are learning English, whether at school or home, so they could enrich their vocabulary knowledge related to the materials or the book that they used easily. As I know that dictionary is one of the tools that can help students in improving their knowledge of English words. As cited in Huang and Islami (2013) that dictionaries are the essential source for information about words in a language. However, the dictionaries that are sold in the bookstores are the commercial dictionary that is designed for the public. There is no dictionary that specifically for junior high school students, whereas they need this kind of dictionary

because their ability in memorizing lexical words is still limited. They just need to know at least the words that are used in their handbook. Therefore, in my opinion, a corpus-based dictionary will be an appropriate tool to equip students' vocabulary learning.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Vocabulary plays the important role while learning a second language, such as English because using a good and appropriate vocabulary can convey and express the meaning of person's ideas. Many learners fail or face many difficulties during learning English because they have not enough vocabulary knowledge. If learners want to know or understand a text well, they have to know English words sufficiently so that it can help them in understanding the text. Therefore, those who had stronger vocabulary knowledge were more successful in inferring the meaning of unknown words.

1. Vocabulary

The most important thing while learning a new language, such as English, is knowing its vocabulary. The role of vocabulary in language learning has attracted more and more attention in the course of time (Noormohamadi, 2015, p.39). Vocabulary is very important to be learned because in learners will do nothing if they lack vocabulary in language learning. They will get in trouble during learning, and then it can cause the less of interested in learning the second

language. This matter is supported by many experts who have conveyed their thoughts about it. Ahmadi (2012) says, "A better understanding of the vocabulary meaning, it would produce a better understanding on the whole meaning of the text" (p.188). He also says that if learners do not have sufficient vocabulary knowledge, they will have difficulties in recognizing the content there by failing the vocabulary learning test and lose interest in reading (p.189). Al-Khasawneh (2012) says that the knowledge of vocabulary is the essential part when using second or foreign language due to the fact that one is unable to communicate with others without a sufficient amount of words. Therefore, vocabulary learning is an essential part that should learners do while learning English. Carranza et al (2015) argue that vocabulary learning then is critical to learning a language, it the first, second or even foreign. Besides that, Saengpakdeejit (2014) stated, "Vocabulary learning plays an important role in language teaching especially in the context where English is taught as a foreign language" (p.147). It is also supported by Ahmadi (2012), he says, "Vocabulary learning plays an important role in foreign language learning, both in the first language and second language"(p.187). In addition, Alqahtani (2015) suggests that vocabulary learning is a significant part of foreign language learning as the meanings of new words are very often emphasized, whether in books or in classrooms. Therefore, learners should know that vocabulary learning is very important and they have to know that an appropriate vocabulary learning is needed to improve their English

proficiency. It is because the lack of good vocabulary learning skills is the main obstacle in a foreign language (Ahmadi, 2012, p.186).

Furthermore, to develop the lexical knowledge, most of educator and learners do some ways while learning. Nation (1990) says in his book that there were different ways of learning vocabulary. The meanings of words can be communicated or taught in many different ways. The following list includes most of the possibilities. There are two ways that can be used, first is by demonstration or pictures. It means that learners or teacher can learn new vocabulary using an object; using a cut-out figure; using gesture; performing an action; photographs; blackboard drawings or diagrams; and the last is pictures from books. Second is by the verbal explanation, learners can do analytical definition; putting the new word in a defining context; translating into another language when they study new lexical items.

Moreover, the role of vocabulary in language learning is very crucial related to all of English skills, that are reading; listening; writing; and speaking. Reading is the important part of all but the most elementary of vocabulary programs. For intermediate and advanced learners with vocabularies above 3.000 or so words, reading offers a portal of exposure to all remaining words (Schmitt, 2000, p.150). Besides, the importance of vocabulary in listening according to Nation (2001) is learning vocabulary through listening is one of kind of learning through meaning-focused input. Language learners would need at least 95% coverage of the running words in the input in order to improve reasonable

comprehension and to have reasonable success at guessing from context. In addition, vocabulary also holds an important part in writing. Schmitt (2000) says that in the teaching of writing, many teachers focus on the grammatical well-formedness of a composition. Hence, knowing many vocabularies is needed, and the last but not the least, Nation (1990) conveys that in developing learners' spoken English vocabulary it is the best to give learners practice in being able to say a lot using a small number of words. This research will focus on K-2 vocabulary that learners/students of junior high school should know. According to Astika (2016), "The K-2 words are those words that are less common and less frequent in a text; therefore, these K-2 words are more difficult than K-1 words. These K-1 and K-2 words should be understood by the students at the junior school level" (p.206).

2. Vocabulary Learning Strategy

While learning vocabulary, there are several tricks to help learners in developing their lexical knowledge. The method that learners used in learning vocabulary are called vocabulary learning strategies (VLSs). Vocabulary learning strategies use is to make the second language learning easier for learners. Because of the importance of vocabulary in language learning, there are many studies that deal with this vital thing, vocabulary learning strategies. Azgari (2011) argues that vocabulary learning strategies (VLSs) are steps taken by the language learners to acquire new English words. In addition, Nation (2001) states, "Vocabulary learning strategies are a part of language learning strategies

which in turn are a part of general learning strategies" (p.217). Based on those researchers, vocabulary learning strategies are very needed for learners while they are improving their vocabulary skill. Language learners need to use strategies to help them acquire new lexical items and to have a rich vocabulary. The use of suitable strategies makes a distinction between experienced learners and beginners in many learning areas (Rabadi, 2016, p.47). Saengpakdeejit (2014) thought that learners can significantly improve their language competence by improving their ability through vocabulary learning strategies (VLSs). It can be said that by using vocabulary learning strategies, the effectiveness may be able to be maximized by learners in their English language learning because if they apply some strategies for memorizing new lexical items, it can save time and very useful and helpful for them. However, some of the learners do not use the strategies while learning English although they have known that vocabulary is a crucial part that should be learned and strategies are needed to make the learning easier. Language learners know the importance of words in a language, but they may or may not be aware of the fact that VLS can help them to learn vocabulary successfully (Kalajahi, 2012, p.139).

In addition, there are two types of vocabulary learning strategies. According to Schmitt (2000), there are two approaches to vocabulary acquisition, explicit and incidental learning. Explicit learning focuses attention directly on the information to be learned, which gives the greatest chance for its acquisition. Whereas, incidental learning can occur when one is using language for

communicative purposes, and so gives a double benefit for time expended. On the other hand, training in VLS is needed to make sure what are strategies is more suitable for learners. Language teachers should help their students use the learning strategies that will best accomplish their instructional goals (Bastanfar, 2010, p. 161). Nosidlak (2013) supports that type of training would allow students to develop a group of vocabulary learning strategies useful during e-learning sessions. Teachers should consider the learners' willingness and readiness to receive trainings and think of the most appropriate way to introduce the strategies (Ahmadi, 2012, p.197).

3. *Use of Dictionary in Vocabulary Learning*

Dictionary is one of the tools that can help students in developing their lexical knowledge and has a role in vocabulary learning. As cited in Huang & Eslami (2013), dictionaries are the essential source for information about words in a language (Walz, 1990). Al- Maebashi suggests that in learning vocabulary, the dictionary has always been the main source for offering definitions and examples of words that EFL learners have to meet in their reading of English texts. Considering the importance of vocabulary, learners need to find and use the strategies in learning a second language so that they can learn easily. Hence, there are several vocabulary learning strategies that learners can use, and one of those strategies is dictionary use.

Dictionary play role as a tool that can help learners in finding the meaning of English words. Learners who use the dictionary while learning the

second language can be very helpful in improving the knowledge of lexical items. Many researchers support this method. Prichard (2008) says, "Dictionary use may lead to improved comprehension and efficient vocabulary development" (p.216). In fact, many studies have shown that second language dictionary use improves lexical development. According to Huang and Eslami (2013), "Looking up the meaning of unknown words increases in-depth comprehension of a particular text and the precision of the words in a given context" (p.1). They also say that advocates of dictionary use suggest that teachers should encourage learners to use a dictionary to find the particular meaning of an unfamiliar word in a given context. Besides, Ahmadi (2012) argues that dictionary use is one of the most popular independent learning methods of the time, resulted in limited word learning. Nation (2001) states, "As well as being sources of information, dictionaries can also be aids to learning" (p.181). On the other hand, Alhaysony (2012) argues that trying to guess the meaning of the unknown word from the context before consulting a dictionary is more beneficial since this could help learners to pick the correct meaning relevant to the text. That is right because in the dictionary there are some meaning for one word, and each meaning is not able to be matched to all of the contexts. Learners should know the context of the text first before picking up the meaning of that word. Considering that case, a corpus-based dictionary is needed for the learners because it consists of meaning and also the examples of each vocabulary that has different contexts. The corpus-based dictionary itself is a dictionary that is made from several texts/books, in

this case, I use three English textbooks of junior high school. The use of this dictionary is to facilitate the students while learning English and if they find difficult words from the textbook. According to Paradis & Willners (2006), “The main goal of a corpus-based learner’s dictionary is to provide learners with relevant, idiomatic and useful information that will help them setting up native-like links between words and meanings” (p.214). Learners who use a dictionary in learning vocabulary usually can get a higher score in vocabulary test than those who do not use dictionaries, some of them also do mistakes in interpreting the meaning of words.

Nation (2001) states in his book that:

Some items in the vocabulary test were answered incorrectly by more learners who used a vocabulary than those who did not. This seemed to occur for words where there were many alternative meanings given in the dictionaries. This suggests that learners' dictionary searches were not very skillful. It was also noted that learners who used a dictionary took almost twice as long to read the passage as learners who did not use a dictionary. (p.283)

Although those possibilities are able to happen during vocabulary learning, using the dictionary is one of the best strategies that can be very helpful for learners, especially when they do individual learning. Dictionaries can help learners with understanding and produce text, and with vocabulary (Nation, 2001, p.283). Generally, dictionary use takes time and some learners may spend more time on dictionary use than they need to. Nevertheless, Nation (2001) also

said that dictionary use helps learning and comprehension, and is particularly useful for learners who do not cope well with guessing from context.

In conclusion, when learning a new language, one of the important parts that must be learned is vocabulary, because if learners have not enough vocabulary knowledge it will make them face difficulties in use or speak in English. Therefore, strategies are really needed in learning vocabulary to facilitate learners in improving their lexical items knowledge and one of vocabulary learning strategies is dictionary use. Many researchers suggest that dictionary use is able to help students while they learning individually. Hence, the aim of designing a corpus - based dictionary for my study was to find "How can a corpus-based dictionary of K-2 vocabulary be designed for the students?"

By designing a corpus-based dictionary would be beneficial both for the teacher and the students. In a previous study, shows that 84.13% of the vocabulary used in the three textbooks are categorized as the most frequently used 1000 words group (K-1). With the additional K-2 vocabulary covered 8.52% the cumulative percentage of the vocabulary covered was 92.65%, that is a relatively close estimate for good comprehension of the texts in the books (Astika, 2016, p.208). Therefore, this corpus-based dictionary of K-2 vocabulary is very helpful for learners in improving their vocabulary knowledge that is relevant to their stage because the vocabulary was taken from the textbooks that students use.

THE STUDY

1. Method

This study used a documentary method. Documentary methods are the techniques used to categorize, investigate, interpret and identify written documents, whether in the private or public domain such as personal papers, commercial records, or state archives, communications, or legislation (Payne and Payne, 2004). In this research, the textbooks are considered as documents and the vocabulary in the textbooks will be categorized and identified for their frequent levels.

2. Sample

In this study, I used three English books for junior high school as the samples, and the vocabulary that I identified were from the whole books, not only several chapters. The title of the book is English in Focus, written by Artono Wardiman, Masduki B. Jahur, and M. Sukirman Djusma. The publisher is Pusat Perbukuan Departemen Pendidikan Nasional in 2008 and those books are for grade VII; VIII; and IX. I used this textbook because it has been viewed by *Badan Standar Nasional Pendidikan*. Furthermore, it also has been established as a textbook that is able to be used in learning activity through *Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional Nomor 34 Tahun 2008*.

3. Data Collection

The ways that I used to collect the data were first, I converted pdf file of this book to MS word because I needed to edit it first before taking the next steps. After that, the second step was I deleted all of the unnecessary texts, such as Indonesian words. For example, Indonesian words or sentences on the preface

page; the second was proper names, like people, towns, and places in Indonesian. For instance, when there was a dialogue between two or more people, I had to remove those names. Besides that, numbers were one of the items that should be deleted to, for example, the number of the questions, pages, etc.

4. Research Instrument

In order to do data processing, I used a tool, named Compleat Lexical Tutor, version 8 that is available at www.lextutor.ca. Then, I chose Vocabprofile. This tool was used to identify vocabulary items in different frequency groups. After I got the list of words that I used for the dictionary entry, I chose Concordancer that functions as a tool to identify contexts of a particular word to be put in the dictionary entry.

5. Data Analysis

To analyze the data, the first thing that I did was organizing data in the textbook to make it more readable. It was because when I converted pdf file to MS word, there were some sentences that were the disorder, therefore I needed to organize it first before going to the next steps. After all of the books were clean, I compiled those three books into one file. Then, I used Compleat Lexical Tutor that was at www.lextutor.ca and ran to vocabprofiler to identify word frequency group using VP-Compleat, I pasted the book to the column there and selected NAWL to produce word frequency profile, and I clicked 'submit' to get the data. After that, there were the three-word group, NGSL1 (K-1); NGSL2 (K-2); and NGSL3 (K-3). Since I worked on K-2 of vocabulary, I copied NGSL2 (K-2) and extracted the

word group to produce a list of words for the dictionary entry. From the list, I took 150 words from all of the words that were exists for the dictionary entry, and I deleted the vocabulary items that were not necessary randomly. The reason why I only used 150 words was due to I thought the amount of this words were representative enough for the dictionary entry. That new list of words was used as data for the dictionary. Example: able; about; account; etc.

After all of the steps done, to give the example of sentences for each word, I did not need to make it by myself, I used Concordancer tool to select useful contexts (sentences) where the selected words were used. On the Concordance page, the steps to get the data were first, I selected no 1: Corpus concordance: English and then, typed an entry word, for example, able, as a keyword. Then selected '1k Graded Corpus' from the menu list, and the last was clicked 'get the concordance'. From the available list of contexts, I selected the examples that have different grammatical patterns and meaning where the keyword is used, and then I copied five examples in different contexts based on twelve grammatical features. Then I also provided the Indonesian translation that I took from English-Indonesia dictionary or I translated it by myself. For example,

abroad (adverb). Luar negeri.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'abroad'

- Verbs

She wanted to *work abroad*, but first she had to finish her studies. (bekerja di luar negeri)

- Prepositions

In the crowds, there are visitors from all over Britain, and *from abroad* too. (dari luar negeri)

- Conjunctions

During her work for charity, she travelled in Britain *and abroad*, meeting children and adults. (dan luar negeri)

- Adjectives

English is the international language and can be more than *helpful abroad*, and even here in montreal. (berguna di luar negeri)

- Infinitives + verb

I would consider applying for a job, in a predominantly English spoken environment. And maybe even go *to live abroad* in an English speaking country. (untuk tinggal di luar negeri)

When the keyword was hit, a new page appears showing the larger context. The amount of data (context) selected should provide sufficient clue for the meaning of the keyword.

FINDINGS

There were three steps to design corpus-based dictionary which were the sample sentences for this study. Firstly, I searched the sample sentences from

concordance corpus in VP-compleat. There were some selections that I used to find the sample sentences those were first, 2k Graded Corpus (920,000). In this corpus, there were vocabprofile of 2000 word families that are 95% of the running words. Besides, this corpus is suitable for learners who want to perceive the lexical or another pattern in a corpus. Second, 1k Graded Corpus (530,000). This corpus is a little series of the 2k graded corpus, which is has a profile of 1000 word families of 90% running items. The third was TC Learner (Student) (150,000); TC Learner (Teacher) (61,000). These two corpuses are for learner corpora. Learner (student) is arranged from three levels of ELS students that have 50,000 words each level. The last selection was General Academic (6+m). In this corpus, there are 6 million words, mostly related to academic words.

The second was the selections from the corpus were based on grammatical features that were used before and after a particular lexical item (word). Below were the grammatical features as bases for selection taken from Malmstrom, J., & Weaver, C.'s book, titled *Transgrammar: English Structure, Style, and Dialects*.

a. Collocations

The combination of words formed when two or more words are often used together in a way that sounds correct.

Examples:

- I like eating *junk food* because it's so delicious.
- I need to *make the bed* every day.

b. Infinitives

Essentially an infinitive construction consists of *to* plus the base form of a verb.

Examples:

- He prefers *to go* to college.
- I ask them *to do* their homework.

c. Conjunctions

Conjunctions link together parts of sentences that have coordinate grammatical status, equal grammatical weight.

Examples:

- John *and* Marry work at the same company.
- Bill went to school *but* Marline stayed at home.

d. Auxiliary verbs

A verb used in forming the tenses, moods, and voices of other verbs. The primary auxiliary verbs in English are *be*, *do*, and *have*; the modal auxiliaries are *can*, *could*, *may*, *might*, *must*, *shall*, *should*, *will*, and *would*.

Examples:

- I *will* go to my friend's party tonight.
- You *are* my best friend.

e. Adverbs

By traditional definition, an adverb is a word that modifies a verb or adjective or adverb. Adverb can be created by the addition of a prefix or suffix.

Examples:

- He took her *aside*. (prefix)
- She will leave *shortly*. (suffix)

f. Articles

A/an is the indefinite article, and *the* is the definite article. We use the when it is clear which one we mean.

Examples:

- I buy *a book*.
- *The book* is about fairytale story.

g. Prepositions

Prepositions are words that tell how nouns and pronouns relate to other words in a sentence or other parts of a sentence.

Examples:

- I will go *with* you tonight.
- She went sleep *after* the party end.

h. Possessives

Possessives show ownership of a noun.

Examples:

- This is *my book*.
- I borrow *John's book*.

i. Adjectives

An adjective is traditionally defined as a word that modifies a noun.

Examples:

- He took a *short* trip.
- She climbed over the *back* fence.

j. Noun

A noun is traditionally defined as a word that names a person, place, thing, or idea.

Examples:

- The *bookstore* opens at 08.00 a.m.
- Could you open the *door*, please?

k. Verbs

A verb is traditionally defined as a word that expresses action or a state of being or becoming.

Examples:

- I *sleep* at 09.00 p.m. every night.
- He *goes* to school by bicycle.

l. Pronoun

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun. A pronoun is a stand-in for a noun.

Examples:

- *I* read a book.
- She gives the book to *me*.

The next step was about dictionary entries. There were three-word groups, NGSL1 (K-1); NGSL2 (K-2); and NGSL3 (K-3). I copied NGSL2 (K-2) because I worked on K-2 vocabulary, and then extracted the word group to produce list of words for the dictionary entry and the total of words were 206 words. From the list, I took 150 out of 206 words from all of words that were exists for dictionary entry, and I randomly deleted the vocabulary items that were not necessary. The reason why I only used 150 words was due to I thought the amount of this words were representative enough for dictionary entry. Those new list of words were used as data for the dictionary. Then, I selected five sentences that use a particular word and provide the meaning in context.

Below were the dictionary entries that were organized or ordered alphabetically.

1. abroad (adverb). Luar negeri.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'abroad'

- Verbs

She wanted to *work abroad*, but first she had to finish her studies. (bekerja di luar negeri)

- Prepositions

In the crowds, there are visitors from all over Britain, and *from abroad* too. (dari luar negeri)

- Conjunctions

During her work for charity, she travelled in Britain *and abroad*, meeting children and adults. (dan luar negeri)

- Adjectives

English is the international language and can be more than *helpful abroad*, and even here in montreal. (berguna di luar negeri)

- Infinitives + verb

I would consider applying for a job, in a predominantly English spoken environment. And maybe even go *to live abroad* in an English speaking country. (untuk tinggal di luar negeri)

2. absolutely (adjective). Benar sekali.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘absolutely’

- Auxiliary verbs

It's terribly important that these new bacteria can't escape from the laboratory until we *are absolutely sure* they are safe. (benar – benar yakin)

- Conjunctions

You were very shy, *and absolutely extraordinary*. (dan benar – benar luar biasa)

- Verbs

She *became absolutely ashamed* of herself. (menjadi benar – benar malu)

- Adverbs

You have to meet many people like producers and others musicians, so knowing how to contact each person in English is *sometimes absolutely necessary*. (terkadang memang perlu)

- Noun

But yet, I also understand that *you absolutely wanted* us to read that research paper. (kamu benar – benar menginginkan)

3. Accident (noun). Kecelakaan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘accident’

- Articles

Nails only laughed if someone had *an accident* or got hurt. (kecelakaan)

- Collocations

She and Dodi al Fayed were very happy just before the *car accident* which killed them both. (kecelakan mobil)

- Possessives

She was still afraid of horses after *her accident* as a child. (kecelakaannya)

- Adjectives

A *terrible accident* happened when she and Charles were on holiday in Switzerland with a group of friends. (kecelakaan yang mengerikan)

- Prepositions

I was always afraid that Hindley would hurt his small son, either *by accident* or on purpose, when he was drunk. (tidak sengaja)

4. Accommodation (noun). Akomodasi.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'accommodation'

- Adverbs

I would also like some information *about accommodation*. (tentang akomodasi/tempat tinggal)

- Prepositions

Find someone in your class who has ever stayed in one of these types *of accommodation* in your capital a luxury hotel. (akomodasi/tempat tinggal)

- Adjectives

Obviously, I can't live at home, so I'll need to find *some accommodation*. (beberapa tempat tinggal)

- Conjunctions

The government should pay attention of the sanitation *and accommodation*.

(dan tempat tinggal)

- Collocations

This may be related to a relative lack of social stability being more frequently single and in less *permanent accommodation*. (tempat tinggal tetap)

5. accompany (verb). Menemani.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'accompany'

- Auxiliary verbs

Chief Jonathan has arranged United Nations passports for all of you, and he has decided that I *should accompany* you to Botswana. (sebaiknya menemani)

- Infinitives

The wedding day, we had no friends or family *to accompany* us to the church.
(untuk menemani)

- Adverbs

The adult will *usually accompany* these questions by various manipulations of the materials. (biasanya menyertai)

- Conjunctions

Wind players are listed separately from string players, while those who play continuo instruments *and accompany* singers form yet another unit. (dan menyertai)

- Pronouns

Items mentioned in the first section are at roughly the same level of difficulty as the chapter *they accompany*. (mereka disertai)

6. active (adjective). Aktif.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'active'

- Articles

"Find *an active*, useful sort of person," she told me, "A woman who can make a small income go a long way. (aktif)

- Adverbs

Most of the people I know who are *sexually active* tend to be in steady relationships. (aktif secara seksual)

- Conjunctions

Joan received permission *and active* encouragement to attempt what she claimed she had been sent to carry out. (dan aktif)

- Auxiliary verbs

They *are active* things which perceive, think, and will, and these properties cannot be represented in a passive idea. (aktif)

- Verbs

As a result of the action several school meals women *became active* in their unions. (menjadi aktif)

7. actor (noun). Pemain/pelaku pria.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'actor'

- Articles

Jim was a student and wanted to become *an actor*. (aktor)

- Conjunctions

Bing Crosby, an American singer *and actor*, sang it. (dan aktor)

- Collocations

Anthony Hopkins won a *Best actor* Oscar for The Silence of the Lambs in 1992. (aktor terbaik)

- Adjectives

Clint Eastwood had to read some of Heston's lines. Not all of them made sense when they were read by a *different actor*. (aktor/pemain yang berbeda)

- Auxiliary verbs

I'm actor, and for it if a want working other countries, English is important. (aktor)

8. admit (verb). Mengakui.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'admit'

- Auxiliary verbs

I must admit I know what's happened. (harus mengakui)

- Infinitives

She refused *to admit* defeat, and return, beaten, to London. (untuk mengakui)

- Adverbs

I wish those people would *also admit* or allow themselves to admire singers, actors and athletes. (juga mengakui)

- Pronouns

I *admit* he's a most interesting young man, but sadly he has no fortune. (mengakui)

- Conjunctions

Julie didn't do her homework *and admit it* to her teacher. (dan mengakuinya)

9. adopt (verb). Mengambil/mengangkat.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'adopt'

- Infinitives

We would like *to adopt* a daughter to live with us. (untuk mengadopsi)

- Auxiliary verbs

He said that he *would adopt* a child. (akan mengadopsi)

- Adverbs

Feminist counselors and therapists *often adopt* similar concerns. (sering mengadopsi)

- Noun

This research tries to answer some of the most fundamental questions of why and how *companies adopt* e-business application. (perusahaan mengadopsi)

- Conjunctions

Not all scientists will reach the same decision *or adopt* the same strategy. (atau mengadopsi)

10. advertisement (noun). Iklan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'advertisement'

- Articles

We saw *an advertisement* in The Times newspaper. (iklan)

- Possessives

I saw *your advertisement* for English classes in this month. (iklanmu)

- Adjectives

He was the one working on their *new advertisement*. (iklan baru)

- Collocations

We *placed advertisements* in a number of national newspapers. (menempatkan iklan)

- Prepositions

Britney is a model *for advertisement*. (untuk iklan)

11. advice (noun). Nasehat.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘advice’

- Possessives

I realize that *his advice* was always very good and sensible. (nasehatnya)

- Prepositions

I decided to ask *for advice* from someone I trusted more than most men.

(untuk saran)

- Adjectives

She always gives us a *good advice*. (nasehat yang baik)

- Conjunctions

He will give you help *and advice* if you need. (dan saran)

- Adverbs

I want no *further advice* from you. (saran lebih lanjut)

12. advises (verb). Menasehati.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘advise’

- Conjunctions

We decided to ask my father to come *and advise* her. (dan menasehati)

- Auxiliary verbs

I *wouldn't advise* my worst enemy to accept your offer. (tidak akan menasehati)

- Infinitives

Ryan asks his mother *to advise* his little brother because he's too noisy. (untuk menasehati)

- Pronoun

The teacher *advises* him about not coming late again. (menasehati)

- Adverbs

Prime Minister, I *strongly advise* you not to do this. (sangat menyarankan)

13. affair (noun). Hubungan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'affair'

- Articles

Anne and I had *an affair* while she was working for the company. (skandal)

- Possessives

She had looked so sad and hurt when she had learnt of *his affair* with Anne.
(skandalnya/perselingkuhannya)

- Collocations

He told me the story of his *love affair* in Paris with a French dancer, Celine.
(hubungan asmara)

- Adjectives

I had also started this very *passionate affair*. (hubungan yang penuh gairah)

- Adverbs

He talks about the *trade affair* with his colleague. (hubungan dagang)

14. afraid (adjective). Takut.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'afraid'

- Auxiliary verbs

I *am afraid* that I will lose the letter. (khawatir)

- Conjunctions

He was worried *and afraid*. (dan takut)

- Adverbs

They *also afraid* of wild animals which can run freely around the park. (juga takut)

- Verbs

I don't know why, but I *feel afraid*. (merasa takut)

- Adjectives

She was also a *little afraid* of him. (sedikit takut)

15. aid (noun)

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'aid'

- Collocations

The school needs to provide more *financial aid*. (bantuan keuangan)

- Noun

The doctor said that the *first aid* is very important when an accident happens.
(pertolongan pertama)

- Auxiliary verbs

Another factor that *will aid* the program will be the access to computers. (akan membantu)

- Prepositions

Reading many books is one *of aids* that can improve your knowledge.
(bantuan)

- Infinitives

The government has provided some tractors *to aid* small farmers that need it.
(untuk membantu)

16. aircraft (noun). Pesawat terbang.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'aircraft'

- Collocations

The students was so excited when saw the *military aircraft* yesterday.
(pesawat militer)

- Articles

We cannot put a different pilot on the flight deck when *an aircraft* gets into trouble. (sebuah pesawat)

- Conjunctions

The captain tells us to prepare the ships *and aircraft* for sending foods for victims of the earthquake. (dan pesawat)

- Prepositions

He restated that the USA had a huge advantage *in aircraft*. (dalam hal pesawat)

- Adjectives

Finally, Type 5 was a *small aircraft* for local services in the UK and the colonies. (pesawat kecil)

17. alive (adjective). Hidup.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'alive'

- Auxiliary verbs

The newspapers said that it's because of you that Jessica and the dog *are alive*. (hidup)

- Possessives

We have put *her alive* into her coffin. (hidupnya)

- Conjunctions

There was no one on the ship, either dead *or alive*. (hidup)

- Collocations

I think I'm going to *stay alive* because of it. (tetap hidup)

- Verbs

I don't know how they *keep alive* in those dirty little holes. (hidup)

18. ancient (adjective). Kuno.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'ancient'

- Prepositions

Many of the circles were found *near ancient places* like Stonehenge (dekat tempat kuno)

- Articles

There have also been reports about *the ancient civilization* of Mu, near Japan. (peradaban kuno)

- Conjunctions

He was a teacher of Latin *and ancient History*. (dan sejarah kuno)

- Verbs

Paul and Stubbs went for walks in the countryside, *visited ancient churches* and drank tea together. (mengunjungi gereja-gereja kuno)

- Possessives

China is trying to build a better life for its people without turning its back on *its ancient culture* that gives its people such pride and dignity. (kebudayaan kunonya)

19. angry (adjective). Marah.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'angry'

- Adverbs

Arthur was very unhappy, and *also angry*. (juga marah)

- Conjunctions

Dorian turned, his face red *and angry*. (dan marah)

- Auxiliary verbs

He will *be angry* if you came late. (marah)

- Verbs

I didn't *feel angry*. (merasa marah)

- Articles

He listened to *the angry* noise of a tiger that has not eaten. (marah)

20. announce (verb). Mengumumkan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'announce'

- Auxiliary verbs

He *must announce* the engagement now. (harus mengumumkan)

- Infinitives

A servant entered the room *to announce* the arrival of an old gipsy woman.

(untuk memberitahukan)

- Adverbs

We cannot *just announce* that this is a murderer case. (hanya mengumumkan)

- Pronouns

He announces that there will be a Math exam tomorrow. (dia mengumumkan)

- Noun

The first few leaves *in the gutter announced* the beginning of autumn. (di selokan menandakan)

21. annual (adjective). Tahunan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'annual'

- Articles

The Providence Waterfront Festival, *an annual extravaganza*, is being held next weekend. (sebuah pertunjukan tahunan)

- Possessives

She was very happy because she got *her annual Christmas gift* from her husband. (hadiah natal tahunannya)

- Verbs

Companies *publish annual reports* to inform the public about the previous year's activities. (menerbitkan laporan tahunan)

- Prepositions

The basis of this depends on the relationship *between annual growth* and annual harvest maximum tree growth is attained before old age. (antara pertumbuhan tahunan)

- Collocations

That school always shows the *theater annual* since 2002. (pertunjukan tahunan)

22. anybody (pronoun). Siapa saja.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'anybody'

- Prepositions

Everybody looked at Anne, but she didn't look *at anybody*. (pada siapa saja)

- Verbs

I didn't *kill anybody*. (membunuh siapa pun)

- Conjunctions

If anybody in the office needs any stationary, like pens or paper clips, I supply them from the storeroom. (jika siapa saja)

- Adverbs

She was embarrassed *every time anybody* looked at her. (setiap saat siapa saja)

- Auxiliary verbs

I was thinking, *does anybody* else understand this because I don't. (siapa pun)

23. anywhere (adverb). Di/ke manapun.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'anywhere'

- Verbs

He says this is a new, modern ship, so it can *go anywhere*, in any weather!

(pergi kemanapun)

- Pronouns

I looked for my friend but I couldn't see *him anywhere*. (dia dimanapun)

- Conjunctions

He never danced before, not in the cafe *or anywhere*. (atau dimanapun)

- Prepositions

It can be seen *from anywhere*. (dari manapun)

- Auxiliary verbs

I want to get to know girls, but when I *am anywhere* near them I start to get nervous and drop things. (dimanapun)

24. apart (adverb). Berpisah.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'apart'

- Verbs

Maybe it'll be better for both of us if we *live apart*. (hidup terpisah)

- Conjunctions

We ran out of money, of course, *but apart* from that, it seemed to turn out okay. (tapi terlepas)

- Auxiliary verbs

In the years we *were apart*, I began to realize what an extraordinary analytical intellect she had. (berpisah)

- Noun

In the book there are two *categories apart* of grammatical structure. (kategori terpisah)

- Adverb

I'm thinking of maybe doing my at Oxford university but *also apart* from my studies, I am now working in a big department store. (juga terlepas)

25. appearance (noun). Penampilan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'appearance'

- Possessives

I was quite shocked by *her appearance*. (penampilannya)

- Prepositions

You have changed, of course, but not *in appearance*. (dalam penampilan)

- Adjectives

He'd never known Anna talk so openly about a man's *physical appearance*.

(penampilan fisik)

- Collocations

She made a *sudden appearance* just as we were about to leave. (tiba-tiba muncul)

- Adjectives

She gave her *typical appearance* last night. (penampilan khas)

26. appointment (noun). Janji.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'appointment'

- Articles

I have *an appointment* with him, but we haven't met very often. (janji)

- Collocations

I'd like to *make an appointment* to see the doctor, please. (membuat janji)

- Possessives

My father told me about *his appointment* with my mother. (janjinya)

- Adjectives

It was an *important appointment* but you didn't come to see me.
(pengangkatan penting)

- Prepositions

You can meet the CEO *by appointment* only. (dengan janji)

27. appreciate (verb). Menghargai.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'appreciate'

- Pronouns

You've been very honest with me, and *I appreciate* it. (menghargai)

- Infinitives

Elizabeth was glad to see that all her family were beginning *to appreciate* Mr Darcy's good qualities. (untuk menghargai)

- Auxiliary verbs

A teacher *should appreciate* students' hard works. (seharusnya menghargai)

- Adverbs

I *very appreciate* your drawing because it is an art. (sangat menghargai)

- Conjunctions

The Commandant praises *and appreciates* his subordinates. (dan menghargai)

28. appropriate (adjective). Tepat.

1956

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'appropriate'

- Auxiliary verbs

The books he uses would *be appropriate* for a British six-year-old. (tepat)

- Articles

I don't master a great range of vocabulary, so when I have a serious conversation, it becomes harder for me to find *the appropriate* words immediately. (tepat)

- Adverbs

I didn't think his comments were *very appropriate* at the time. (sangat tepat)

- Collocations

If you can't restate someone else's ideas in your own words, it means you do not yet understand them sufficiently to be able *to make appropriate use* of them. (penggunaan yang tepat)

- Infinitives

You can open your dictionary to *find appropriate* vocabulary. (menemukan tepat/cocok)

29. approximately (adverb). Kira-kira.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'approximately'

- Auxiliary verbs

My reports are approximately fifteen pages long and must be written in English. (kira-kira)

- Verbs

The job will *take approximately* three weeks. (memerlukan kira-kira)

- Prepositions

Ex-Lax is among the three best-selling brands, accounting *for approximately* 7 percent of brand-name sales in the US. (untuk kira-kira)

- Conjunctions

The study showed half of couples showed significant improvement *and approximately* one - third of couples appeared to be non – distressed. (dan kira-kira)

- Adjectives

Their views were *only approximately* the same, and they differed over Christianity. (hanya kira-kira)

30. arise (verb). Bangun/timbul.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘arise’

- Auxiliary verbs

The difficulties of writing can *be arisen* because of lack of vocabulary. (ditimbulkan)

- Noun

The *problems arise* because of the management’s mistake. (masalah timbul)

- Adverbs

If it is not handled appropriately, the bigger problem might *soon arise*. (segera timbul)

- Infinitives

Two different problematic situations are likely *to arise* as you present your argument. (untuk timbul)

- Pronoun

One difficulty after *another arose*. (yang lain timbul)

31. arrange (verb). Menyusun.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'arrange'

- Conjunctions

We would phone Mr Rovello to explain what had happened *and arrange* a meeting place (dan mengatur)

- Auxiliary verbs

I *will arrange* the food and her place on the spaceship. (akan menata)

- Infinitives

I was helping Catherine *to arrange* her hair. (untuk menata)

- Pronoun

He arranges some meeting with his colleagues. (dia mengatur)

- Adverbs

The secretary *actually arranged* the schedule yesterday. (sebenarnya mengatur)

32. arrangement (noun). Rencana/susunan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'arrangement'

- Articles

They have made *an arrangement* to go abroad. (rencana)

- Collocations

It sounded a *crazy arrangement*, but nobody said anything. (rencana gila)

- Adjectives

It is a *great arrangement* of a birthday party. (rencana yang hebat)

- Prepositions

Father and son teams are found serving together, presumably *by arrangement*.

(sengaja terencana)

- Possessives

I disagree with *your arrangement*. (rencanamu)

33. arrest (verb). Menangkap.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'arrest'

- Possessives

He had to pay \$500 bail, but *his arrest* became international news.

(penangkapannya)

- Auxiliary verbs

We *will arrest* him for his crimes. (akan menangkap)

- Infinitives

The police came *to arrest* the thief. (untuk menangkap)

- Conjunctions

The two policemen would come *and arrest* George, and take him away. (dan menangkap)

- Pronoun

The *policemen arrested* the murder last night. (polisi menangkap)

34. artist (noun)

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'artist'

- Articles

James is *an artist* from London. (seorang seniman)

- Adjectives

He is a *famous artist*. (seniman terkenal)

- Conjunctions

The party is for poet *and artist* from other countries. (dan seniman)

- Prepositions

He worked *as artist*, teacher and entrepreneur in St John's. (sebagai seniman)

- Noun

Abigail was a well-known *woman artist* from Colombia. (seniman wanita)

35. assistant (noun). Asisten/pembantu.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'assistant'

- Collocations

He worked for a few months as a *shop assistant*. (penjaga toko)

- Possessives

My sister fired *her assistant* because she stole some money. (asistennya)

- Prepositions

He emigrated to the United States and worked *as assistant Professor* of Philosophy at St Louis University, Missouri. (sebagai asisten profesor)

- Articles

You should be a smart student if you want to be *an assistant lecturer*. (asisten dosen)

- Auxiliary verbs

Barbara is *assistant manager* of food industry. (asisten manager)

36. assumption (noun). Anggapan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'assumption'

- Collocation

I found many *critical assumptions* from several researchers about this topic.
(anggapan kritis)

- Verb

People tend to *make assumptions* about you when you have a disability.

(membuat anggapan)

- Articles

These calculations are based on *the assumption* that prices will continue to rise. (anggapan)

- Adjective

The investigating officer has *the same assumption* with the doctor about this murder case. (anggapan yang sama)

- Possessives

You should think again about *your assumption* because it can influence negatively to other people. (anggapanmu)

37. attitude (noun). Sikap.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'attitude'

- Possessives

David thinks his success is more because of *his attitude* and hard work. (sikapnya)

- Adjectives

He has a very *bad attitude* towards work. (sikap yang buruk)

- Auxiliary verbs

In choosing systems of educating deaf children with signs, it *is attitude* which has determined the choice. (sikap)

- Conjunctions

It is possible to address someone, or talk about someone, in English without indicating one's relative social status *or attitude*. (atau sikap)

- Prepositions

The lack of a happy relationship, can facilitate a change *in attitude*. (dalam sikap)

38. attract (verb). Menarik.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'attract'

- Infinitives

He is trying *to attract* your attention. (untuk menarik)

- Auxiliary verbs

The more a community does to conserve its unique resources, whether natural or man-made, the more tourists it *will attract*. (akan tertarik)

- Conjunctions

North Shields was to become a viable shopping centre *and attract* the kind of investment. (dan menarik)

- Noun

Magnets attract iron filings. (magnet menarik)

- Adjectives

It shows an open mind and a curiosity which can *only attract* people. (hanya menarik)

39. attractive (adjective). Menarik.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'attractive'

- Adverbs

I thought it was *very attractive*, with the courtyard and then the garden. (sangat menarik)

- Articles

I had such *an attractive* church, not old, but very beautiful interior. (menarik)

- Conjunctions

You're a very young *and attractive* woman. (dan menarik)

- Auxiliary verbs

If she met him, she would probably think he *was attractive* and very nice. (menarik)

- Verbs

They *want attractive girls*. (ingin gadis yang menarik)

40. audience (noun). Penonton.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'audience'

- Articles

He got a big applause from *the audience*. (penonton)

- Possessives

He stopped speaking, and looked at *his audience*. (penontonnya)

- Collocations

The composer should think about the needs of their *target audience*.
(pendengar)

- Adjectives

If you sing in English, you have a *bigger audience* than singing in French.
(pendengar lebih banyak)

- Conjunctions

There is collaboration between the speaker *and audience* in a workshop. (dan pendengar)

41. award (noun). Penghargaan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'award'

- Collocations

He got *the best actor award* last year. (penghargaan aktor terbaik)

- Articles

Her song "I Always get My Man," from Dick Tracy, won *an award*. (sebuah penghargaan)

- Adjectives

The Academy gave a *special award* to funny man Charlie Chaplin.

(penghargaan spesial)

- Possessives

One actor sold *his award* to pay for his wife's hospital bills. (hadiahnya)

- Conjunctions

Angel gave a surprise *and award* for her boyfriend. (dan hadiah)

42. aware (adjective). Sadar.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'aware'

- Conjunctions

Most students are in debt *and aware* that there's a tough job market out there.

(dan sadar)

- Verbs

Their conversation continued in this way, until they suddenly *became aware* of the lateness of the hour. (menjadi sadar)

- Auxiliary verbs

I think we *were aware* that New York is quite a dangerous place.

(mengetahui)

- Adverbs

People are becoming *more aware* of the need to look after the planet. (lebih sadar)

- Collocations

The number of deaths made the *public aware* of the poor conditions in which the pupils lived. (kesadaran publik)

43. background (noun). Latar belakang.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'background'

- Articles

That's a good view that can be *a background* for your photos. (latar belakang)

- Adjectives

Mountain, trees, and waterfall are very *pleasant background* of your video.
(latar belakang yang menyejukkan)

- Possessives

He said that *his background* is academic. (latar belakangnya)

- Prepositions

The air smells of wood smoke and soft, chanted music plays *in the background*. (di belakang)

- Collocations

She talks about *social background*. (latar belakang sosial)

44. bag (noun). Tas.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'bag'

- Collocations

My father bought a *new bag* for me and my sister. (tas baru)

- Adjectives

She said that it is a *cute bag*. (tas yang lucu)

- Possessives

Rose opened *my bag* without my permission. (tasku)

- Articles

Santa Claus carries *a bag* full of presents for children. (sebuah karung)

- Conjunctions

Karswell's heavy travelling coat *and bag* were on the seat opposite him. (dan tas)

45. ball (noun). Bola.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'ball'

- Articles

After three players go out, it is the turn of the second team to hit *the ball*.
(bola)

- Conjunctions

The referee brings a whistle *and ball* for the match. (dan bola)

- Prepositions

He invited me to come *to ball* tonight. (ke pesta dansa)

- Collocations

Miss Matty was making a *colored ball* for the little girl, Phoebe, to play with.

(bola bewarna)

- Adjectives

The sun was hanging like a huge *red ball* in the sky. (bola merah)

46. band (noun). Ben/orkes.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'band'

- Adjectives

The Beatles is a *famous band* until now. (ben terkenal)

- Collocations

At the time, this was a brave decision for a *new band* to write their own songs.

(ben baru)

- Articles

He leaved *the band* because of his injury. (ben)

- Prepositions

Sailors use this kind *of band* to tie their hair. (pita)

- Possessives

She bought *her band* yesterday. (pitanya)

47. basically (adverb). Pada dasarnya.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'basically'

- Auxiliary verbs

That *is basically* why I want to learn English. (pada dasarnya)

- Adverbs

So basically with a better English, I will have more chances to get the job that I really want. (pada dasarnya)

- Conjunctions

We will work in groups *and basically* have a pleasant time. (dan pada dasarnya)

- Articles

Both are carved in *a basically* flat plane parallel with the background. (pada dasarnya)

- Prepositions

There is a plurality *of basically* different sorts of good thing. (pada dasarnya)

48. battle (noun). Peperangan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'battle'

- Articles

Julie and Ray hid in a small room upstairs, and listened to *the battle*.

(peperangan)

- Adjectives

There was already a *fierce battle* going on, all around the square. (peperangan sengit)

- Prepositions

Maximus stood up, he looked very ready *for battle*. (untuk perang)

- Verbs

He *joined battle* with the army. (bergabung bertempur)

- Infinitives

He returned *to battle* and did not stop fighting until he won. (untuk melawan)

49. beach (noun). Pantai.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'beach'

- Articles

I went to *the beach* last holiday. (pantai)

- Prepositions

One Friday afternoon I drove away *from beach* past Nick's farm. (dari pantai)

- Adjectives

He began to think, would really be very welcome on that cold, *dark beach*.

(pantai yang gelap)

- Conjunctions

The best vacation is whether going to mountain *or beach*. (atau pantai)

- Auxiliary verbs

One of my favorite places for refreshing *is beach*. (pantai)

50. beat (verb). Mengalahkan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'beat'

- Adverbs

Simon *always beats* me at tennis. (mengalahkan)

- Auxiliary verbs

I've promised that we *will beat* them. (akan mengalahkan)

- Conjunctions

He lifted his heavy stick *and beat* against the wooden door until he had made a hole. (dan memukulkan)

- Noun

He walked faster, and *his heart beat* like a drum. (hatinya yang berdebar)

- Articles

The beat of his heart was beginning to slow down as the noise of the battle became quieter. (detak)

51. beauty (noun). Kecantikan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'beauty'

- Conjunctions

She had kept her youth *and beauty*, but she had paid a terrible price for it. (dan kecantikan)

- Prepositions

Cleo had spent her life searching *for beauty* and pleasure. (untuk kecantikan)

- Articles

Ethany loved *the beauty* of the natural world around them. (keindahan)

- Possessives

When your youth goes, *your beauty* will go with it. (kecantikanmu)

- Collocations

They were great admirer of *physical beauty* in men as well as women.
(kecantikan fisik)

52. bedroom (noun). Kamar tidur.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'bedroom'

- Articles

She went upstairs and knocked on the door of *a bedroom*. (kamar tidur)

- Possessives

The living room is below *my bedroom*. (kamar tidurku)

- Prepositions

He went up to *the front bedroom* and stepped right in front of the window. (di depan kamar tidur)

- Adjectives

She followed him up the stairs to a *dark bedroom*. (kamar tidur yang gelap)

- Collocations

He slept well in a *hotel bedroom* last night. (kamar tidur hotel)

53. belief (noun). Keyakinan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'belief'

- Prepositions

A ruin would mean a lack *of belief*. (keyakinan)

- Possessives

My experience at Brandham seemed to kill *my belief* in other people.
(kepercayaanku)

- Collocations

We have a freedom for choosing our own *religious belief*. (keyakinan agama)

- Articles

There is also *a belief* that alcohol has certain other benefits. (kepercayaan)

- Conjunctions

Religion much of what matters most in religious experience *and belief* is personal and private. (dan keyakinan)

54. belong (verb). Milik.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'belong'

- Auxiliary verbs

The money and the house *don't belong* to us or you. (bukan milik)

- Noun

This table belongs in the sitting room. (meja ini semestinya)

- Conjunctions

The huts are right on the beach *and belong* to a group of local women. (dan milik)

- Infinitives

The buildings seem *to belong* beside one another. (semestinya)

- Pronoun

This is where *we belong*. (semestinya)

55. bike (noun). Sepeda.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'bike'

- Articles

He taught Ricky to play football and ride *a bike*. (sepeda)

- Prepositions

He was travelling around France *by bike*. (dengan bersepeda)

- Possessives

He cried because *his bike* was broken because of the accident. (sepedanya)

- Collocations

I am an international official in *mountain bike* racing. (sepeda gunung)

- Verbs

It would be better for the environment if more people used bikes rather than cars. (sepeda)

56. bird (noun). Burung.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'bird'

- Articles

There was *a bird* on the front of the launch. (seekor burung)

- Adjectives

I'm going to catch you, *little bird*. (burung kecil)

- Collocations

He picked up the *dead bird* and threw it into some trees. (burung mati)

- Possessives

My brother was upset because *his bird* dead yesterday. (burungnya)

- Conjunctions

She talks *with birds* like a crazy girl. (dengan burung-burung)

57. birth (noun). Kelahiran.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'birth'

- Articles

My grandma died when she was only 32 after *the birth* of my mother.

(kelahiran)

- Verbs

I love you because I *gave birth* to you. (melahirkan)

- Collocations

Anna wrote London as her *place of birth*. (tempat lahir)

- Prepositions

He was underweight for age *at birth* and had been placed in an incubator.

(saat lahir)

- Possessives

They were in receipt of poor relief at the time of their *child's birth*. (kelahiran

anak mereka)

58. blame (verb). Menyalahkan.

1956

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'blame'

- Pronoun

Hugh blames his mother for his lack of confidence. (Hugh menyalahkan)

- Auxiliary verbs

You *can't blame* yourself for what happened. (tidak bisa menyalahkan)

- Adverbs

You will *hardly blame* me for refusing. (sulit menyalahkan)

- Conjunctions

Scarlett could not be angry *or blame* him for Bonnie's death any more. (atau menyalahkan)

- Articles

They let me take *the blame* for knowing. (kesalahan)

59. block (noun). Blok/balok.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'block'

- Adjectives

He made a *big block* of ice. (blok yang besar)

- Articles

The sun was rising over *the block* opposite hers like a big, wet, orange ball.
(kompleks)

- Prepositions

You should write it *in block* capital letters. (dalam huruf balok)

- Infinitives

The police arrested demonstrators as some marchers tried *to block* traffic in downtown Brooklyn (untuk memblokir)

- Possessives

The woodcarver brings *his block* to the backyard. (baloknya)

60. blood (noun). Darah.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'blood'

- Collocations

The hospital held *blood donation* every month. (donor darah)

- Possessives

Whenever *I* looked at it, *my blood* became cold. (darahku)

- Prepositions

It was old and dirty, and the smell *of blood* was everywhere. (darah)

- Adjectives

He cut the bird with his knife, and caught its *red blood* in a cup. (darah merah)

- Articles

It wasn't a real fight and *the blood* wasn't real. (darah)

61. boat (noun). Perahu.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'boat'

- Articles

She found *a boat* on the river and got into it. (sebuah perahu)

- Adjectives

I'll get into this *old boat*. (perahu tua)

- Prepositions

Most immigrants arrived *by boat*. (dengan perahu/sekoci)

- Possessives

I tied the legs of the old donkey to *his boat* with some fishing line.
(perahunya)

- Collocations

You can visit the castle of Sleeping Beauty, ride on a *river boat*. (perahu sungai)

62. bomb (noun). Bom.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'bomb'

- Articles

Two men tried to put *a bomb* on a plane last year. (sebuah bom)

- Possessives

The terrorists said that they would put *their bomb* in a hotel. (bom mereka)

- Collocations

The Americans had developed the *atomic bomb*. (bom atom)

- Infinitives

Two men accused of plotting *to bomb* a major subway station in Brooklyn.
(untuk membom)

- Adjectives

He was certain that his *small bomb* had been successful. (bom kecil)

63. brain (noun). Otak.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'brain'

- Conjunctions

I have a single wish, for something my whole body, heart *and brain* have wanted for so long! (dan otak)

- Possessives

Even if she recovered, *her brain* would never return to normal. (otaknya)

- Adjectives

You didn't need a *great brain* to solve a murder case, just careful investigation of the facts. (otak yang bagus)

- Prepositions

Protein is very good *for brain*. (untuk otak)

- Articles

In vertebrates, *the brain* is the much expanded front end of the spinal cord. (otak)

64. breathe (verb). Bernafas.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'breathe'

- Infinitives

I forced myself *to breathe* deeply, to stay calm. (untuk bernafas)

- Conjunctions

She stopped and listened, and the furniture seemed to stretch *and breathe*.

(dan bernafas)

- Auxiliary verbs

Human *can't breathe* in the water. (tidak dapat bernafas)

- Adverbs

You will trap some of this air in this mask and *slowly breathe* it back in.

(bernafas pelan-pelan)

- Pronoun

I breathe using my mouth because I'm too tired after running. (saya bernafas)

65. salary (noun). Gaji.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'salary'

- Adjectives

Clayton had a very *good salary* at Eudora Grain. (gaji yang baik)

- Articles

I'd forgotten that I pay you *a salary*. (gaji)

- Collocations

I can't offer you a job with a *high salary*. (gaji tinggi)

- Possessives

Your husband had a lot of money beyond *his salary*. (gajinya)

- Prepositions

He was given a rise *in salary* and robes of honor to mark the occasion. (dalam gaji)

66. selection (noun). Pilihan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'selection'

- Adjectives

The lobster was followed by a lime and lemon dessert, and a *wonderful selection* of cheeses. (pilihan yang sangat bagus)

- Articles

A *selection* of his poems, stories, translations, and critical writings may be found in his last book. (sebuah pilihan)

- Noun

If my English was much better than it is now, I would have more choice in my *jobs selection*. (pilihan pekerjaan)

- Prepositions

Evolution *by selection* is a balancing process. (melalui pilihan)

- Collocations

Human historical processes were the same as the processes of *natural selection*. (seleksi alam)

67. surroundings (noun). Sekiling/sekitar.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'surroundings'

- Possessives

He began to read it and forgot about *his surroundings*. (sekitarnya)

- Articles

She thought Emma was wonderful and *the surroundings* of Hartfield.
(sekeliling)

- Adjectives

Mr. Thomson argues that University of Cambridge is a peace and *pleasant surroundings* in which to study. (lingkungan yang menyenangkan)

- Prepositions

Criminals are to be re-educated and placed *in surroundings* conducive to this
end. (di lingkungan)

- Collocations

It needs to be augmented by observations of children in more *natural surroundings*. (alam sekitar)

68. survey (verb). Meninjau.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'survey'

- Conjunctions

This study relates language, mathematics, modernism, and Westernism to interview *and survey* responses. (dan meninjau)

- Infinitives

We intend briefly *to survey* some of the cultural and technological correlates of a society's attitudes towards child upbringing generally. (untuk meninjau)

- Collocations

An *annual survey* of students at 311 colleges and universities published this month. (peninjauan tahunan)

- Articles

The survey of 12 countries' attitudes to education is revealed in Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)'s report. (peninjauan)

- Prepositions

Both types *of survey* show a far higher figure for crimes committed than do the official statistics produced by the police. (peninjauan)

69. survive (verb). Bertahan.

1956

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'survive'

- Infinitives

Many of them looked for ways *to survive*. (untuk bertahan)

- Adverbs

If it is not paid, you *will never survive* the birth of your first child. (tidak akan pernah mempertahankan)

- Auxiliary verbs

I think we *will survive* if we can learn to live in harmony with the rest of the creatures in the universe. (akan bertahan)

- Pronoun

This place is full of violence, I'm amazed that *children survive* here. (anak-anak bertahan)

- Conjunctions

He struggle *and survive* in the big city. (dan bertahan)

70. sweet (adjective). Manis.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'sweet'

- Articles

Mariana had a *sweet smile*. (senyuman manis)

- Adjectives

Mince pies are round and *full of sweet, dry fruits*. (penuh dengan buah yang kering, manis)

- Auxiliary verbs

Elizabeth *was sweet* and kind to us, and I loved her very much. (baik hati/ramah)

- Adverbs

Those mangos are *very sweet*. (sangat manis)

- Possessives

I like seeing *her sweet smile*. (senyuman manisnya)

71. swim (verb). Berenang.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'swim'

- Auxiliary verbs

He *can swim* like a fish. (bisa berenang)

- Conjunctions

Jason goes to the swimming pool *and swim* for two hour. (dan berenang)

- Infinitives

I learn *to swim* well. (untuk berenang)

- Possessives

You can join us at the restaurant after *your swim*. (berenangmu)

- Collocations

She'd have a *short swim* since she was here. (berenang sebentar)

72. switch (verb). Mengganti.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'switch'

- Infinitives

They are able *to switch* from one language to another naturally. (untuk mengganti)

- Auxiliary verbs

I *will switch* to French because I can't find certain words in English. (akan mengganti)

- Conjunctions

She started studying English at college, *but switched* to Business Studies in her second year. (tapi berganti)

- Articles

I pressed *the switch* but the light didn't come on. (saklar)

- Adverbs

Some parents *just switch off* the alarm after the initial wetting. (hanya mematikan)

73. tall (noun). Tinggi.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'tall'

- Articles

Christian was *a tall man* with black hair and a long tired face. (pria tinggi)

- Adverbs

He was a *very tall* man and he looked very 14 important in his uniform. (sangat tinggi)

- Conjunctions

He is an old man, *but tall* and thin like a boy. (tapi tinggi)

- Possessives

They both laughed as they bent *their tall bodies* to go through the low doorway into their mother's hut. (tinggi badan mereka)

- Prepositions

Marline is standing up *in front of tall tree*. (di depan pohon tinggi)

74. talent (noun). Bakat.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'talent'

- Articles

I think of you have or you don't have *the talent* with the language. (bakat)

- Possessives

We know that acting is *Tom Cruse's talent*. (bakatnya)

- Adjectives

He had a *great talent* for making money, a loyalty to his friends. (bakat yang hebat)

- Prepositions

She will come *to talent night* event next Saturday. (ke malam unjuk bakat)

- Collocations

Robert didn't realize about his *hidden talent*, that's singing. (bakat tersembunyi)

75. tape (noun). Alat perekam.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'tape'

- Possessives

I'll bring along *my tape recorder*. (alat perekamku)

- Prepositions

I've got that film *on tape* if you want to borrow it. (di alat perekam)

- Collocations

If you give me a *blank tape*, I'll record it for you. (alat perekam kosong)

- Adjectives

You take the *black tape* on my table. (alat perekam warna hitam)

- Auxiliary verbs

These interviews *were tape - recorded*. (direkam)

76. taste (adjective). Rasa.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'taste'

- Possessives

The British cook vegetables for too long, so they lose *their taste*. (rasanya)

- Auxiliary verbs

The food was dry and *didn't taste* very good. (tidak terasa)

- Articles

I love *the taste* of garlic. (rasa)

- Adverbs

I can *still taste* that pie and peas although I'm not feeling well. (tetap merasakan)

- Adjectives

That pizza has a *good taste*. (rasa yang enak)

77. taxi (noun). Taksi.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'taxi'

- Articles

I took *a taxi* to a hotel. (taksi)

- Prepositions

On Saturday morning, a woman arrived *by taxi* at the Hydro Hotel. (naik taksi)

- Possessives

He drives *his taxi* slowly because it's raining. (taksinya)

- Adjectives

The car was a *black taxi*, not the blue one. (taksi berwarna hitam)

- Auxiliary verbs

He applied to *be taxi driver*. (menjadi supir taksi)

78. tea (noun). Teh.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'tea'

- Verbs

My mother likes *drinking tea* in the morning. (meminum teh)

- Prepositions

Debora made a *cup of tea* for me. (secangkir teh)

- Collocations

I don't like *lemon tea*. (teh lemon)

- Possessives

He drank *his tea* directly after the waiter served it. (tehnya)

- Adjectives

I drink *hot tea* because it's cold. (teh panas)

79. team (noun). Tim/regu.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'team'

- Articles

You're part of *a team*. (sebuah regu)

- Conjunctions

He arrived late for matches *and team* meetings. (dan regu)

- Adjectives

They were a *great team*. (regu yang hebat)

- Possessives

Cameron and *his team* knew more about the ship's last seconds. (regunya)

- Collocations

He wants to join a *football team*. (regu sepakbola)

80. tears (noun). Air mata.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'tears'

- Conjunctions

He lay down again with a heavy heart *and tears* burning in his eyes. (dan air mata)

- Possessives

She began to cry, and *her tears* seemed to burn into Ethan's heart. (air matanya)

- Prepositions

Her eyes were full *of tears* and she looked terribly afraid. (air mata)

- Articles

He stopped and tried to fight against *the tears*. (air mata)

- Infinitives

Woods looked into her eyes, knowing that she was close *to tears*. (untuk menangis)

81. technique (noun). Teknik.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'technique'

- Adjectives

We have developed a *new technique* detecting errors in the manufacturing process. (teknik baru)

- Articles

I have to practice *the technique* to reading in English. (teknik)

- Conjunctions

Cazanne had faced and solved in composition *and technique*. (dan teknik)

- Prepositions

This development *of technique* in sewerage, transport, electricity. (teknik)

- Collocations

The teacher should know a suitable *teaching technique* for teaching students.
(teknik mengajar)

82. telephone (noun). Telpon.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'telephone'

- Articles

She turned away to answer *a telephone call*. (panggilan telpon)

- Prepositions

He does all his work *by telephone*, letter and computer. (dengan telpon)

- Possessives

I will give *my telephone number* for you. (nomor telponku)

- Infinitives

You have no time *to telephone* the police. (untuk menelpon)

- Auxiliary verbs

I will telephone you when I get home. (akan menelpon)

83. temperature (noun). Suhu.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'temperature'

- Collocations

His *body temperature* was very high. (suhu tubuh)

- Possessives

The *fire's temperature* was 300 C. (suhu apinya)

- Articles

She still got *a temperature* and a cough. (demam)

- Adjectives

This marker shows the *highest temperature*. (suhu tertinggi)

- Prepositions

The internal energy of an ideal gas depends *on temperature* only and is independent of pressure or volume. (pada suhu)

84. tennis (noun). Tenis.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'tennis'

- Conjunctions

He was clever at so many things, horse-riding, writing, *and tennis*. (dan tenis)

- Verbs

We *play tennis* together three times a week. (bermain tenis)

- Articles

She was *a tennis player*. (seorang pemain tenis)

- Prepositions

We have all afternoon *for tennis*. (untuk tenis)

- Auxiliary verbs

In America, there *are tennis schools*. (sekolah tenis)

85. terrible (adjective). Buruk sekali.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'terrible'

- Articles

He was mad because he did *a terrible thing*. (hal buruk)

- Conjunctions

The noise was loud *and terrible*, and Ethelred had to cover his ears. (dan buruk sekali)

- Prepositions

The animal was *in terrible danger*. (dalam bahaya yang mengerikan)

- Auxiliary verbs

The cold *is terrible*. (mengerikan)

- Adverbs

The face in the picture was *still terrible*. (tetap mengerikan)

86. text (noun). Teks.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'text'

- Articles

The teacher asks students to read *the text* carefully. (teks)

- Collocations

If my English will be better, I could read *English text* and books. (teks bahasa Inggris)

- Prepositions

I don't know which verb or word put between the word *in text*. (di dalam teks)

- Adjectives

I wish the *short text* is comprehensible for you. (teks pendek)

- Possessives

I think *her text* is easy to be understood. (teksnya)

87. threat (noun). Ancaman.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘threat’

- Articles

These shifts constitute both an opportunity and *a threat*. (sebuah ancaman)

- Possessives

He was alleged to have carried out *his threat* after being released on parole.
(ancamannya)

- Adjectives

Drunken drivers pose a *serious threat* to other road users. (ancaman serius)

- Collocations

Each country regarded the other as a major *military threat*. (ancaman militer)

- Prepositions

Success reduces the prospect *of threat* and his powers of discrimination are improved. (ancaman)

88. theatre (noun). Teater.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘theatre’

- Conjunctions

George Gershwin made music for films *and theatre*. (dan teater)

- Prepositions

It is a great place *for theatre*, shopping and restaurants. (untuk bioskop)

- Possessives

She sings a song in *her theatre* in front of six million people. (teaternya)

- Articles

Elizabeth sometimes goes out to parties or to *the theatre*. (bioskop)

- Adjectives

Dorian had discovered an old, *dirty theatre* in a poor street in London.
(bioskop yang kotor)

89. thick (adjective). Tebal.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'thick'

- Articles

He was carrying *a thick* wooden stick. (tebal)

- Prepositions

The sun had disappeared *behind thick grey cloud*. (di belakang awan abu-abu yang tebal)

- Conjunctions

She noticed a woman *with thick glasses* and dark clothes. (dengan kaca mata tebal)

- Possessives

He looked at her carefully through *his thick glasses*. (kaca mata tebalnya)

- Adverbs

A traditional fisherman's cottage built of stone with *very thick* walls to keep out the wind. (sangat tebal)

90. thin (adjective). kurus.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'thin'

- Articles

He was *a thin* old man, but he is heavy. (kurus)

- Conjunctions

She is tall *and thin*. (dan kurus)

- Possessives

Tears ran down *her thin face*. (wajah kurusnya)

- Adjectives

It was a *piece of thin rope* about two feet long. (sepotong tali yang tipis)

- Adverbs

She was *very thin* with large gray eyes and long red hair. (sangat kurus)

91. ticket (noun). Tiket.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'ticket'

- Articles

You can buy *a ticket* to New York. (sebuah tiket)

- Conjunctions

Helen looked back at him as he showed his passport *and ticket*. (dan tiket)

- Collocations

I bought a *train ticket* yesterday. (tiket kereta)

- Possessives

She lost *her ticket*. (tiketnya)

- Prepositions

The name will be written *on ticket*. (di tiket)

92. tie (verb). Mengikat.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'tie'

- Conjunctions

We shall have to go outside *and tie* the boat down. (dan mengikat)

- Infinitives

Sailors use this kind of band *to tie* their hair. (untuk mengikat)

- Auxiliary verbs

I *can tie* my shoes by myself. (dapat mengikat)

- Pronoun

I tie my hair back when it's hot. (saya mengikat)

- Articles

Mr. Turnbull opened the door wearing an old black suit and *a tie*. (sebuah dasi)

93. tiny (adjective). Kecil sekali.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'tiny'

- Articles

He took out of his wallet *a tiny* piece of paper. (kecil sekali)

- Auxiliary verbs

The lounge *is tiny*. (kecil sekali)

- Possessives

I showed him *my tiny purse*. (dompet kecilku)

- Adjectives

Inside that was a layer of soft, plastic material, like *a lot of tiny bags* all attached to each other. (banyak karung yang kecil sekali)

- Adverbs

There were still tiny pieces of burnt paper in the cold fireplace. (tetap ada potongan kecil)

94. title (noun). Judul.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'title'

- Articles

Grey Owl was not happy when Country Life changed *the title* of the book.
(judul)

- Adjectives

I haven't thought of a *good title* for the book. (judul yang baik)

- Possessives

I will have to work in a company to obtain *my title* of cma (management accounting). (gelarku)

- Conjunctions

Wilson thinks about the *theme and title* for his coming book. (dan judul)

- Collocations

I also intend to obtain another *professional title* which is thought in English only. (gelar professional)

95. tone (noun). Nada.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'tone'

- Collocations

Her presence sings and soars like a *golden tone*. (bernada emas)

- Prepositions

'The Farewell Symphony' differs *in tone* and technique from the earlier two books. (dalam nada)

- Articles

If the dissonance of *a tone* is avoided, the harmony can sound both rich and smooth. (nada)

- Possessives

From upwards *its tone* becomes thin and rather unsatisfactory, the flute being far preferable at that altitude. (nadanya)

- Conjunctions

The style *and tone* of this appendix are quite astonishing. (dan nada)

96. tonight (adverb). Malam ini.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'tonight'

- Conjunctions

I'm nervous *because tonight* will be my first opportunity to meet her. (karena malam ini)

- Noun

Don't play the *game tonight*. (permainan malam ini)

- Pronoun

He can come here and stay *with me tonight*. (denganku malam ini)

- Prepositions

I think you must stay in hospital *for tonight*. (untuk malam ini)

- Adjectives

It's *too dark tonight*, but we can go tomorrow if there's a moon. (terlalu gelap malam ini)

97. tool (noun). Alat.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘tool’

- Articles

The Third officer took *a tool* from his belt. (alat)

- Adjectives

I personally think that being good in English is a *great tool* to have. (alat yang hebat)

- Collocations

English can be a *real tool* for my work. (alat yang nyata)

- Conjunctions

She used the best teaching method *and tool* while teaching her students. (dan alat)

- Possessives

My father said that he lost *his tool*. (perkakasnya)

98. topic (noun). Topik.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘topic’

- Conjunctions

It is important for a text to be without any errors for it distracts the reader from the main purpose *and topic* of the text. (dan topik)

- Adjectives

You can never find more information in a French website of *the same topic*.

(topic yang sama)

- Possessives

I'm a little bit disappointed with *your topic* this week. (topikmu)

- Articles

I think it was really nice of her to come over to express herself on *the topic*.
(topik)

- Prepositions

Signaling speaker change in conversation may also be relevant *in topic* change. (dalam topik)

99. totally (adverb). Sepenuhnya.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'totally'

- Articles

I have *a totally* different opinion. (sepenuhnya)

- Auxiliary verbs

The balance of language in schools *is totally* wrong. (sepenuhnya)

- Verbs

They introduce me to someone who speaks English I *become totally* quiet.
(menjadi sepenuhnya)

- Adverbs

Strategic analysis and vision was *almost totally* absent. (hampir sepenuhnya)

- Prepositions

The passage to the next stages was, however, to be governed *by totally* different principles. (dengan sepenuhnya)

100.tour (noun). Perjalanan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'tour'

- Articles

He remembers very happily *a tour* to the sunny island of Barbados. (sebuah perjalanan)

- Adjectives

It was a *great tour* to Barbados. (perjalanan yang hebat)

- Prepositions

If he had to go *on tour*, he wanted to go home every night. (dalam perjalanan)

- Possessives

I hope the people on *your tour* are interesting. (perjalananmu)

- Infinitives

Grey Owl continued *to tour*, and more and more people were buying his books. (untuk tamasya)

101.tourist (noun). Turis.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'tourist'

- Articles

He was obviously a local man, not *a tourist*. (turis)

- Conjunctions

I want to work *with tourist* in other country. (dengan turis)

- Prepositions

Millions of tourists visit *Rome* every year. (turis)

- Collocations

This island is visited by *foreign tourist* of course who speaks English. (turis asing)

- Verbs

I would be able to *help tourist* on the street when they are lost, if I can speak English. (membantu turis)

102.toy (noun). Mainan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'toy'

- Articles

My brother is playing with *a toy*. (mainan)

- Prepositions

The store is full of every kind *of toy*. (mainan)

- Conjunctions

Ashton wasn't the sort of man to play *with toy* trains. (dengan mainan)

- Possessives

He cried a lot when *his toy* broke. (mainannya)

- Adjectives

This is my *little toy*. (mainan kecil)

103. tradition (noun). Tradisi.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'tradition'

- Conjunctions

History *and tradition* gave this country its advantages in international affairs.

(dan tradisi)

- Collocations

I want you to carry on the *family tradition*. (tradisi keluarga)

- Articles

Marcus had ended *the tradition* of gladiator fights in Rome. (tradisi)

- Possessives

A nation had rediscovered *its tradition* of fiction. (tradisinya)

- Prepositions

Anything that departed too far *from tradition* was not regarded as good box -
office. (dari tradisi)

104.traffic (noun). Lalu lintas.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘traffic’

- Articles

Cars There are cars everywhere in New York, and *the traffic* can be terrible.

(lalu lintas)

- Conjunctions

There is now a modern underground, *but traffic* is still a problem. (tapi lalu

lintas)

- Prepositions

He'd be on his way to the office now, probably caught *in traffic*. (dalam lalu

lintas)

- Verbs

The policemen would have helped to *control traffic* on Dere Street. (mengatur

lalu lintas)

- Adjectives

We will all stop at a *red traffic light*. (lampu lalu lintas yang merah)

105.transfer (verb). Memindahkan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘transfer’

- Articles

I saw the machine which he had used for *the transfer*. (pemindahan)

- Conjunctions

We choose one of the people with weak minds *and transfer* to that person's body. (dan memindahkan)

- Adverbs

My future positions may required *some transfer* to others cities or country. (beberapa pemindahan)

- Infinitives

I went to a bank *to transfer* some money to my mother's account. (untuk mengirim)

- Auxiliary verbs

I *will transfer* some money to you if I got my salary. (akan mengirim)

106. transportation (noun). Kendaraan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'transportation'

- Collocations

Bus and train are *public transports*. (angkutan umum)

- Prepositions

I would like working in the sector *of transport*. (pengangkutan)

- Adjectives

Good transport is vital to any trading activity. (angkutan yang baik)

- Infinitives

He needed ships to patrol the Channel and *to transport* his armies to France.

(untuk mengangkut)

- Articles

The transport system improved rapidly. (pengangkutan)

107. truly (adverb). Sungguh-sungguh.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘truly’

- Auxiliary verbs

I was truly happy. (betul-betul)

- Conjunctions

I called him my friend, *but truly* I hated him. (tapi sungguh-sungguh)

- Pronoun

She truly loved her husband. (dia sungguh-sungguh)

- Articles

This is *a truly* remarkable achievement. (betul-betul)

- verbs

I can *say truly* on two occasions. (berkata sungguh-sungguh)

108. trust (verb). Percaya.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘trust’

- Auxiliary verbs

He *couldn't trust* nobody. (tidak dapat percaya)

- Conjunctions

I suppose I'd better tell you *and trust* you to say nothing. (dan percaya)

- Infinitives

They seemed *to trust* the leader. (percaya)

- Possessives

They didn't deserve *his trust*. (kepercayaannya)

- Prepositions

What we say is secret, and held *in trust*. (dalam kepercayaan)

109. truth (noun). Kebenaran.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'truth'

- Articles

I told you *the truth*, mother. (kebenaran)

- Collocations

The *real truth* is a little different. (kebenaran yang sesungguhnya)

- Adjectives

She realized the *terrible truth*. (kebenaran yang mengerikan)

- Prepositions

Angel of God, lead me in the way *of truth* and tell Mama that I'm all right.
(kebenaran)

- Conjunctions

We cannot simply appeal to "reality" *and* "truth". (dan kebenaran)

110. twice (adverb). Dua kali.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'twice'

- Conjunctions

She came back to the town sometimes, *and twice* he had visited her in Scotland. (dan dua kali)

- Verbs

He *comes twice* a week. (datang dua kali)

- Prepositions

In fact, Concorde flies *at twice* the speed of sound. (dua kali)

- Noun

He *hit the car twice*. (menabrak mobil dua kali)

- Pronoun

I asked, after I had *read it twice*. (membaca itu dua kali)

111. unable (adjective). Tidak dapat.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'unable'

- Conjunctions

We couldn't sit there, wanting to talk *but unable* to look at each other. (tapi tidak dapat)

- Auxiliary verbs

He says that he *is unable* to do anything for Pilgrim. (tidak dapat)

- Adverbs

Hikari listened silently to the cassette for hours, *still unable* to speak. (tetap tidak dapat)

- Verbs

He *felt unable* to think clearly. (merasa tidak dapat)

- Adjectives

The Burnell children were *quite unable* to speak. (sungguh tidak dapat)

112.unemployment (noun). Pengangguran.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'unemployment'

- Prepositions

In the United States, we know that the percentage *of unemployment* is very low. (pengangguran)

- Conjunctions

We need to consider the operation of the poverty *and unemployment* traps. (dan pengangguran)

- Verbs

Ministers must lead the fight for increased public investment and spending measures to *cut unemployment*. (mengurangi pengangguran)

- Adjectives

The quality of the labor supply in the cities might also be another important factor for *high unemployment*. (banyaknya pengangguran)

- Articles

The unemployment in Indonesia always increases every year. (pengangguran)

113. *unfortunate* (adjective). Sayang sekali/sungguh sial.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'unfortunate'

- Articles

He had died in *an unfortunate* accident in Sweden. (sungguh sial)

- Adverbs

I must tell you, something *very unfortunate* has happened to Wildfire.
(sungguh sial sekali)

- Prepositions

I am thinking *of unfortunate* scholars in foreign universities who cannot "hold down their jobs" unless they repeatedly publish articles. (sungguh sial)

- Auxiliary verbs

It *is unfortunate* that the elections were not held in a way to maximize party responsibility. (sayang sekali)

- Conjunctions

Government can regard this as anything *but unfortunate*. (tapi sungguh sial)

114.unique (adjective). Unik.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘unique’

- Auxiliary verbs

This is *a unique* model railway, with the most modern control equipment.

(unik)

- Adverbs

This book is *very unique*. (unik sekali)

- Possessives

He said that he liked *my unique style*. (gaya unikku)

- Pronoun

In some ways, his willingness to bare his soul makes *him unique*. (dia unik)

- Prepositions

Appropriate sensory requirements like a hint *of unique* to me. (unik)

115.unless (conjunction). Kecuali kalau.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘unless’

- Noun

I asked him not to let anyone into the *apartment unless* I was there.

(apartemen kecuali kalau)

- Adjectives

You must be *careful unless* you actually do find out what happened to Colin.

(berhati-hati kecuali kalau)

- Pronoun

I simply cannot take the girls to see *him unless* you have already met him. (dia

kecuali kalau)

- Conjunctions

We may swear an oath only two or three times, *and unless* we are a judge.

(dan kecuali kalau)

- Prepositions

They assume that everything will remain as it was *before unless* they are

given specific notice that some aspect has changed. (sebelum kecuali kalau)

116.unlike (preposition). Tidak sama. 1956

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'unlike'

- Conjunctions

He was the son of the popular general Germanicus *and, unlike* Tiberius, he

was a relative of Julius Caesar. (tak sama)

- Adverbs

It's so *completely unlike* her to do something like this. (sebenarnya tak sama)

- Adjectives

Dan is actually quite *nice, unlike* his father. (baik, tak sama)

- Auxiliary verbs

I can't describe it because it *was unlike* anything I had ever seen or imagined.

(tak sama)

- Noun

Ears, unlike eyes, do not have to be focused and moved. (telinga tak sama/serupa)

117.unusual (adjectives). Tidak biasa.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'unusual'

- Articles

This is *an unusual* murder and a great mystery. (tidak biasa)

- Conjunctions

I drink strange *and unusual* teas at tea-time. (dan tidak biasa)

- Prepositions

The buildings are round, and they are painted *in unusual colors*. (dalam warna yang tidak biasa)

- Adverbs

He has shown his *very unusual* skills many times. (sangat tidak biasa)

- Auxiliary verbs

She thought it *was unusual* that Grant did not call her 'madam'. (tidak biasa)

118.upper (adjectives). Atas.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'upper'

- Articles

They did not rule like *the upper* class but they had a lot of money. (atas)

- Prepositions

There were few windows onto the street, except small ones *on upper* floors.

(di atas)

- Adverbs

The formal ball would be *very upper* crust. (paling atas)

- Possessives

He bites *his upper lip*. (bibir atasnya)

- Conjunctions

Wealth is the defining feature of the dominant *or upper* class. (atau atas)

119.urge (noun). Dorongan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'urge'

- Collocations

He has a strong *emotional urge*. (dorongan emosi)

- Articles

The urge to steal is very strong in many of the young men we look after here.

(dorongan)

- Adjectives

It was a more *important urge* leading him to the poem "Le Voyage".

(keinginan yang penting)

- Auxiliary verbs

Lawyers *will urge* the parents to take further legal action. (akan mendorong)

- Infinitives

We shall continue *to urge* for leniency to be shown to these prisoners. (untuk mendorong)

120.user (noun). Pengguna.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'user'

- Collocations

I found a dirty syringe, not from a hospital but from a *drug user* in the streets.

(pemakai obat)

- Articles

America Online, *a user* posted false information about Kenneth Zeran.

(seorang pengguna)

- Prepositions

The information content of maps is also an issue *for user* interfaces. (untuk pengguna)

- Conjunctions

Argument for such mediation *and user* support is not uncontested. (dan pengguna)

- Adverbs

In short, this involves the use of two samples of *the same user* population. (pengguna yang sama)

121.usual (adjective). Biasa.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘usual’

- Possessives

I went to bed at *my usual time*. (waktu biasaku)

- Articles

The usual working day in Britain starts at 9 a. m. and finishes at 5 p. m. (biasa)

- Auxiliary verbs

Rune Hauge sold three players to Arsenal for more money than *was usual*. (biasa)

- Adverbs

He stayed in New York and played in a band in a restaurant, *as usual*. (seperti biasa)

- Conjunctions

My teacher reviewed the English grammar *and usual* vocabulary. (dan biasa)

122. valuable (adjective). Berharga.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'valuable'

- Articles

This was *a valuable* service in the days. (berharga)

- Conjunctions

The more beautiful *and valuable* the cup, the more important love is in your life. (dan berharga)

- Adverbs

These antiques are *extremely valuable*. (berharga sekali)

- Prepositions

I began to feel that somebody had given me quite a lot *of valuable* information. (berharga)

- Noun

Parents gave the *school valuable* support in its case for getting its facilities improved. (berharga)

123.vehicle (noun). Kendaraan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘vehicle’

- Articles

It is illegal to drive *a vehicle* in this country without a seatbelt on and fastened. (sebuah kendaraan)

- Adjectives

A *small vehicle* with black and yellow wheels was standing outside the front door. (kendaraan kecil)

- Possessives

He drives *his vehicle* so fast. (kendaraannya)

- Collocations

I saw a *huge army vehicle* yesterday. (kendaraan militer yang sangat besar)

- Auxiliary verbs

Tractors *are vehicles* that are used in the farm. (kendaraan)

124.via (preposition). Melalui.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use ‘via’

- Noun

Now there were lots of people *crossing the river via* the Swing Bridge.
(menyeberangi sungai melalui)

- Pronoun

I will send it to *you via* email. (kamu melalui)

- Verbs

The London-Addis flight *goes via* Rome. (pergi melalui)

- Prepositions

Reports are coming *in via* satellite. (melalui)

- Conjunctions

Very broadly these are as an emergency, via a GP referral, from an out - patient clinic *or via* a waiting list. (atau melalui)

125.victim (noun). Korban.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'victim'

- Articles

He won't usually choose *a victim* who looks as if she might fight back.
(korban)

- Collocations

She saw the *accident victim* that was actually her friend. (korban kecelakaan)

- Possessives

Sir Walter is man enough to recognize the nobility of *his victim*. (korbannya)

- Auxiliary verbs

Children *are victims* of divorcement. (korban)

- Adjectives

Our local hospital has become the *latest victim* of the cuts in government spending. (korban terakhir)

126.vision (noun). Pandangan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'vision'

- Conjunctions

He didn't have the mental agility *or vision* required for a senior politician.
(atau pandangan)

- Articles

It was *a vision* that brought me here. (penglihatan)

- Possessives

He talked about *his vision* when he gave a speech yesterday. (pandangannya)

- Adjectives

We must have a *clear vision* for our future. (pandangan yang jelas)

- Prepositions

His Essay towards a New Theory *of vision* was published in 1709.
(pandangan)

127.visitor (noun). Pengunjung.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'visitor'

- Articles

She was *a visitor* in my home. (seorang pengunjung)

- Possessives

He then offered *our visitor* a pipe and a comfortable chair. (pengunjung kita)

- Adjectives

She could hear the voice of her *first visitor*. (pengunjung pertama)

- Conjunctions

Disney land in Japan may be explored by many students *or visitors*. (atau pengunjung)

- Collocations

Many *foreign visitors* came to Bodobudur temple. (pengunjung asing)

128. volume (noun). Suara/isi.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'volume'

- Articles

He complained about the noise, and asked them to turn down *the volume*.
(suara)

- Prepositions

The plastic bag would increase *in volume*, making the bag swell up. (dalam isi)

- Adjectives

Now 'Realms Of Strife', his *second volume* of memoirs, is available too. (jilid kedua)

- Conjunctions

Intonation *and volume* contribute to turn - taking too. (dan suara)

- Possessives

The television's volume is so loud. (suara televisi)

129.wake (verb). Bangun.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'wake'

- Auxiliary verbs

I'm very sleepy, but I'll *wake* up. (akan bangun)

- Adverbs

I *always wake* up when the game begins. (selalu bangun)

- Conjunctions

My mother said, "Go *and wake* your sister!" (dan bangunkan)

- Infinitives

I ran downstairs *to wake* my sister. (untuk membangunkan)

- Pronoun

When *you wake* up you'll feel better. (kamu bangun)

130.warm (adjective). Hangat.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'warm'

- Articles

There was a fire in the kitchen - *a warm*, beautiful fire. (hangat)

- Adverbs

My house is *always warm*. (selalu hangat)

- Conjunctions

She's nice *and warm*. (dan hangat)

- Auxiliary verbs

The family house *was warm* and welcoming. (hangat)

- Infinitives

He tried *to warm* them with his hands. (untuk menghangatkan)

131. warn (verb). Memperingatkan,

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'warn'

- Conjunctions

I must find Favel *and warn* him about the hurricane. (dan memperingatkan)

- Auxiliary verbs

I *must warn* you not to get seriously involved with him. (harus memperingatkan)

- Infinitives

You suspected it before and tried *to warn* me. (untuk memperingatkan)

- Pronoun

She warns her children not to sit near fire. (dia memperingatkan)

- Adverbs

The question doesn't *specifically warn* you about it. (memperingatkan secara rinci)

132. warning (noun). Peringatan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'warning'

- Articles

He rang *the warning* three times and telephoned the bridge. (bel)

- Conjunctions

It happened without sign *or warning*. (atau peringatan)

- Prepositions

Just a word *of warning*, restaurants in this area can be very expensive.
(peringatan)

- Collocations

They can't dismiss you just like that, they must give you a *written warning* first. (peringatan tertulis)

- Adverbs

Without warning, the light snow turned into a terrible storm. (tanpa peringatan)

133.wash (verb). Mencuci.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'wash'

- Conjunctions

They were able to drink the water *and wash* in it. (dan mencuci)

- Auxiliary verbs

I'll *wash* your clothes tomorrow. (akan mencuci)

- Infinitives

Rafael took some water from the sea *to wash* his boat. (untuk mencuci)

- Pronoun

I helped *him* *wash* and dress in clean clothes. (dia mencuci)

- Noun

The *doctor washes* his hand before does the surgery. (dokter mencuci)

134.waste (verb). Membuang-buang.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'waste'

- Articles

Watching her trailer would be *a waste of time*. (membuang-buang waktu)

- Auxiliary verbs

I'm glad we *didn't waste* our money. (tidak menghabiskan)

- Infinitives

You are too charming *to waste* time working for poor people. (untuk membuang-buang)

- Pronoun

I waste precious time thinking too much about syntax and words. (saya membuang-buang)

- Adjectives

We *only waste* our time here. (hanya membuang-buang)

135. wave (noun). Ombak.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'wave'

- Adjectives

A *big wave* lifted the boat, then a smaller one behind it. (ombak yang besar)

- Articles

The boat came up on top of *the wave*, with white water all around it. (ombak)

- Adverbs

Some people *frantically wave* their hands at them from inside their locked cars. (dengan kebingungan melambaikan)

- Pronoun

I waved at him from the window but he didn't see me. (saya melambai)

- Auxiliary verbs

She has *wave hair*. (rambut yang berombak)

136.weak (adjective). Lemah.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'weak'

- Articles

She has *a weak* heart. (lemah)

- Conjunctions

I was still quite ill *and weak*. (dan lemah)

- Adverbs

Arthur felt *very weak*. (sangat lemah)

- Auxiliary verbs

After the attack, King *was weak* for some months. (lemah)

- Verbs

She *felt weak* and sick. (merasa lemah)

137.weapon (noun). Senjata.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'weapon'

- Articles

I looked around the room for *a weapon*. (sebuah senjata)

- Possessives

He didn't realize that *his weapon* was still in his hand. (senjatanya)

- Prepositions

The youths were dragged from their car and searched *for weapons*. (senjata)

- Adjectives

It could be a *powerful weapon*. (senjata sangat kuat)

- Conjunctions

Shipbuilding, aircraft procurement, *and weapon* programs indicate that there will not be enough of anything. (dan senjata)

138. weather (noun). Cuaca.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'weather'

- Adjectives

I could escape from the *bad weather*. (cuaca buruk)

- Articles

The weather was warm and the sky was blue. (cuaca)

- Collocations

She had no warm coat for the *winter weather*. (cuaca dingin)

- Prepositions

I thought nobody would be out *in weather* like this. (dalam cuaca)

- Possessives

Their lives were like *our weather*, storm and sun. (cuaca kita)

139. wedding (noun). Pernikahan.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'wedding'

- Possessives

I came here, visited Mercedes and prepared for *my wedding*. (pernikahanku)

- Articles

My father spoke to me about *the wedding*. (pernikahan)

- Conjunctions

The house had begun to fill up *with wedding guests*. (dengan tamu pernikahan)

- Adjectives

Diana looked wonderful in her *long wedding dress*. (gaun pernikahan panjang)

- Prepositions

She was very happy talking *about wedding clothes*. (tentang baju pernikahan)

140. west (noun). Barat.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'west'

- Conjunctions

The emperor Diocletian cut the empire in two east *and west*. (barat)

- Verbs

We are going to *go west* across the ocean. (barat)

- Collocations

He was born in Mexico and grew up in the American *south west*. (barat daya)

- Articles

He could see nothing in *the west*. (barat)

- Auxiliary verbs

They often had to stop and sometimes argued about which way *was west*.
(barat)

141. wheel (noun). Roda.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'wheel'

- Collocations

The Chrysler Building was built to look like a *car wheel*. (roda mobil)

- Adjectives

It is like the *big wheel* at an amusement park. (roda besar)

- Articles

The captain gave *the wheel* to another officer. (kemudi)

- Possessives

The bus stopped because *its wheel* was broken. (rodanya)

- Prepositions

He lost control of his car when a *front wheel* hit a stone. (roda depan)

142. widely (adverb). Secara luas.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'widely'

- Verbs

They have both *travelled widely*. (bepergian kemana-mana)

- Auxiliary verbs

Mr. Mortimore, whose research *has been widely* quoted by education ministers. (telah secara luas)

- Prepositions

My engineering work papers and reports published *in widely* read publications. (secara luas)

- Adverbs

Parents all around the world are aware of that and that is why ESL is *so widely* spread. (sangat luas)

- Conjunctions

Rules, laws and norms are a common *and widely* used term. (dan secara luas)

143. wild (adjective). Liar.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'wild'

- Articles

Anne Boleyn was *a wild* and dangerous woman, but men like her. (liar)

- Prepositions

Lions and tigers live *in wilds*. (di dalam hutan belantara)

- Adverbs

Monkeys can act like people, but they are also *very wild*. (sangat liar)

- Auxiliary verbs

The sea *was wild*, frightening, terrible. (ganas)

- Conjunctions

Their pictures showed scenes of gladiators *and wild animals* fighting. (hewan buas)

144. wind (noun). Angin.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'wind'

- Adverbs

There isn't *enough wind* to fly a kite. (cukup angin)

- Articles

She ran like *the wind* to catch up. (angin)

- Conjunctions

Thomas went to the warm kitchen fire, out into the rain *and wind* again. (dan angin)

- Collocations

The *big wind* is coming. (angin besar)

- Auxiliary verbs

The air was cold but *there was no wind*. (tidak ada angin)

145.winter (noun). Musim dingin.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'winter'

- Articles

I think you tend to eat more in *the winter*. (musim dingin)

- Conjunctions

The four seasons are spring, summer, fall, *and winter*. (dan musim dingin)

- Prepositions

The room had no fire and *in winter*, it was too cold. (dalam musim dingin)

- Auxiliary verbs

It *is winter* now, but it isn't very cold. (musim dingin)

- Adjectives

He died *last winter*. (musim dingin yang lalu)

146.wonderful (adjective). Sangat bagus.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'wonderful'

- Articles

I have *a wonderful present* for you. (hadiah yang sangat bagus)

- Adverbs

I go to see her in different plays and she's *always wonderful*. (selalu luar biasa)

- Auxiliary verbs

I'm walking round the garden, the trees and flowers *are wonderful*. (sangat bagus)

- Verbs

Diana *looked wonderful* in her long wedding dress. (terlihat sangat bagus)

- Possessives

Thank you very much for *your wonderful card* and the beautiful picture.
(kartumu yang sangat bagus)

147. wood (noun). Kayu.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'wood'

- Articles

We came to a room where *a wood* fire burned brightly. (sebuah kayu)

- Adjectives

I hit the window hard with the *piece of wood*. (sepotong kayu)

- Conjunctions

When the leaves *and wood* finally caught fire, the helicopter had gone. (dan kayu)

- Collocations

He was returning home with *fire wood*. (kayu bakar)

- Auxiliary verbs

There *was wood* in the fire-box at the bottom of Fat Boy. (kayu)

148.writer (noun). Penulis.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'writer'

- Articles

Julia Allen is *a writer* and an artist. (seorang penulis)

- Conjunctions

She worked secretly with a reporter *and writer*. (dan penulis)

- Adjectives

I'm not a *famous writer*, but my books sell quite well. (penulis terkenal)

- Collocations

She is a *ghost writer*. (pengarang/penulis untuk orang lain)

- Noun

Margaret is a *novel writer* since 1995. (penulis/pengarang novel)

149.yard (noun). Halaman.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'yard'

- Prepositions

There was a piano in the March family at *front yard*. (halaman depan)

- Articles

We went into the other rooms and into *the yard*. (pekarangan)

- Adjectives

They searched the *small yard* behind the building. (pekarangan kecil)

- Collocations

The students play at the *school yard*. (halaman sekolah)

- Possessives

There was a snake at *my yard* yesterday. (pekaranganku)

150. yellow (adjective). Kuning.

Criteria for selecting the sentences that use 'yellow'

- Articles

She's wearing purple shorts and *a yellow T-shirt*. (kaos kuning)

- Conjunctions

The letter was old *and yellow*. (dan kuning)

- Adjectives

There were a lot of *beautiful yellow flowers* by the road. (bunga kuning yang indah)

- Possessives

She was beautiful with *her yellow hair*. (rambut kuningnya)

- Prepositions

He dressed *in yellow* and danced all night with his new Queen. (kuning)

CONCLUSION

A corpus – based dictionary is very useful for learners in learning English because the vocabulary on it are based on textbooks that they use. Both, teacher and students can take the advantage through it. Teacher can maximize the time allocation because if students find difficult word, they can easily search it on the dictionary. Besides that, corpus – based dictionary can help students whether at school or home to enrich their vocabulary knowledge. As we knew that vocabulary is one of important things that should be learned therefore, students have to improve their lexical items, and one of tools that can help them is dictionary. As the result of the study, the dictionary could be designed by considering the grammatical features that were used before and after a particular word, such as collocations, infinitives, conjunctions, auxiliary verbs, adverbs, articles, prepositions, possessives, adjectives, noun, verbs, and pronoun. Those criteria could help students in understanding the meaning because not all of vocabulary has the same meanings. It depends on the context before or after that word. For instance, in this sentence “He told me the story of his *love affair* in Paris with a French dancer, Celine”. The meaning of the word *affair* was *hubungan asmara*. However, in other sentence “Anne and I had *an affair* while she was working for the company”. The meaning was different, that is *skandal*. Furthermore, sometimes there was a word that actually a noun, but then it could change into an adjective because of the word / grammatical feature before that word. Like the word *tie (verb)* in this sentence “*I tie* my hair back when it's hot” the meaning was *mengikat* that's a verb. On the other hand, in another sentence, the

meaning was different and also it became a noun. For example, “Mr. Turnbull opened the door wearing an old black suit and *a tie*”. Tie here meant *dasi* (noun).

Meanwhile the limitation of this study were on the textbooks and also the Concordance itself. I only used one series English books that were not all of school in Indonesia used it, probably only several schools. Therefore, future study or work is needed related to this limitation. Since in Indonesia there are many English books that are used by students or schools, so that corpus-based dictionary could be designed from other textbooks. Besides that, the sample sentences that were provided in Concordance sometimes too complicated for junior high school students, therefore I made the sample sentences by myself that were simpler and easier to be understood by the students.

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